



MAHISHADAL RAJ COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)
Bachelor of Arts (BA) in History Honours

COURSE OUTCOMES (UNDERGRADUATE)

CT1: GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORIANS

- CO1: Perception of Origins of History
- CO2: Understanding of the World History and Historiography
- CO3: Concept of Greek and Roman History writing
- CO4: Analysing of the Greek and Roman Historians and Historiography
- CO5: Describing of Greek and Roman civilization

CT2: EARLY HISTORIC INDIA (PROTO HISTORY TO 6TH CENTURY BC)

- CO1: Understanding the Early India and Historical theories
- CO2: Classifying and understanding the Literary and Archaeological Sources
- CO3: Perception of Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Harappan Civilization
- CO4: Understanding of Aryan Debate
- CO5: Analysing the aspect of economic system and cultural change.

CT3: MAURYAN AND GUPTA EMPIRE

- CO1: Understanding the rise of power of Mauryan Empire and nature
- CO2: Analysing the Mauryan Empire – nature of its polity, Administration and Economic condition
- CO3: Evaluating the concept of Classical Age and this time
- CO4: Understanding of Gupta Period and Cultural life, Education and Science
- CO5: Describing the Art, Architecture and Patronage in the Mauryan to Gupta period.

CT4: POLITICAL HISTORY OF EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA (600 AD to 1200AD)

- CO1: Concept of 'Early Medieval India' phase in Indian History
- CO2: Interpreting the major debate of the Early Medieval Period
- CO3: Understanding the political power from Patliputra to Kanauj
- CO4: Describing the nature and impact of Arab, Ghaznavid and Ghorid invasions
- CO5: Assessing the processes of Urbanization and debate of Urbanization
- CO6: Evaluating rural society with special emphasis on slavery, peasant uprising and peasant society of North and south India.

CT5: DELHI SULTANATE

- CO1: Interpreting the literary sources and the historiography the Sultan period
- CO2: Understanding the concepts of legitimacy sovereignty and theories of Sultanate of Kingship
- CO3: Analysing the political formation Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdom
- CO4: Describing major liberal religious movements – Sufism and Bhakti.

CT6: THE FEUDAL SOCIETY

CO1: Identifying the Islam and the Holy Roman Empire – Carolingian Renaissance – treaty of Verdun

CO2: Understanding the invasions of Norsemen, Magyars, Arabs and Saracens

CO3: Interpreting the Feudalism, Chivalry and Romanticism

CO4: Analysing the Religion and Culture and twelfth century Renaissance.

CT7: AKBAR AND THE MAKING OF MUGHAL INDIA.

CO1: Identifying the different historical approaches and sources of the Mughal period with an overview.

CO2: Understanding the formation of Imperial authority and consolidation under Akbar-campaign and Conquest.

CO3: Analysing the expansion and integration of North West frontier, Gujarat, Deccan and Bengal

CO4: Describing the Religious and Cultural scenario in Mughal India. The concept of Sulh-i-Kuland Din-i-illahi also need to studied.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES.

PO1: Knowledge of Subject: Students get the holistic knowledge about this subject in general. They develop knowledge on Indian history and improve their skills required to become successful professional historians in future.

PO2: Critical Thinking: History opens the truth of each and every thing, as such greed, sacrifice, struggle, victory and defeat. Students understand major historical debates like the Aryan and the Feudal.

PO3: Modern History: Key themes in the history of modern world and the nature of the changing political relations among the different nations since the pre-World War I period are discussed with students. The rise of totalitarian ideologies such as Nazism, Fascism and Militarism and the consequent transformation of West Asia and Southeast Asia are analyzed. The students examine the political, diplomatic, intellectual, social and economic themes within world history in a holistic manner.

PO4: European History: Industrialization, state and nation-building, social upheavals, transformation, and the emergence of liberalism, conservatism, and socialism as the predominant political ideologies are discussed. We hope the students understand the chronology and themes of 19th century European history.

PO5: Developing relationship: By reading History, students are to analyze the significance of historical developments. Therefore, they are able to relate various subjects such as Political Science, Geography and other social sciences.

PO6: Improved perception and analysis: After the completion of BA, history scholars will be able to distinguish between primary and secondary sources and identify and evaluate evidence. Students will demonstrate in discussion and written work their understanding of different peoples and cultures in past environments and of how those cultures changed over the centuries. Students will be able to produce their own historical analysis of documents and develop the ability to think critically and historically when discussing the past.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

PSO1: Studying this subject to know the Indian human civilization. And students will learn and develop the knowledge of World History.

PSO2: Student will be able to comprehend the political structures of Indian polity and understand cultural sphere.

PSO3: Students will be able to identify the problem of our civilization through history.

PSO4: Student will develop of concept about Indian history and society of past. Understand of National Movement and features of India Civilization. A reading of the course ought to enable students; to gain a comprehensive knowledge of British Colonial rule.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY COURSE OUTCOMES (POSTGRADUATE)

HIS 101: STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA.

CO1: Explaining how political organization was introduced till the Vedic period

CO2: Discussing the transformation of Gopati to Bhupati, and the meaning of the term *Rajan-Vispati* as chief

CO3: Highlighting the post-Vedic terms for the king

CO4: Explaining the local autonomy and imperial unity

CO5: Understanding the condition for the rise of large territorial states

CO6: Describing the treasury and coercion in the state

CO7: Discussing the regular collection of land revenue and assessing the role advent of taxation in emergence of the state

CO8: Analyzing the structure of polity in early-medieval India

CO9: Describing and analyzing the concept of chieftaincies and feudatories and their role in polity

CO10: Discussing the political and economic changes in conventional system and assessing the bases of the early-medieval state system

CO11: Explaining the state and imperial ideology in South-India

CO12: Assessing the rise and activities of Cholas and their successors and Vijaynagar.

HIS 102: HISTORY AND HISTORIOGRAPHY

CO1: 'Concept of History' and imparting knowledge of the philosophy of History

CO2: Understanding the writing of History and different versions of the idea of progress and development of economic and social history

CO3: Evaluating the social history and history of movements and emergency of new social history

CO4: Analyzing the various debate on Indian History, as like Feudalism, 18th century debate and Partition of India.

HIS 103: HISTORY OF EUROPE: FROM REVOLUTION TO WORLD WAR (1789-1914).

CO1: Discussing the French Revolution and its socio-political impacts

CO2: Describing the emergence of Napoleon, his domestic and foreign policies

CO3: Briefing the Vienna Congress and its developments

CO4: Studying the revolutionary movements of 1830 and 1848

CO5: Explaining the growth of Democracy in Britain and Parliamentary Reforms Acts of 1832

CO6: Analyzing the Labour movement in Britain and the rise of Labour Party Nationalism

CO7: Assessing the Italian Risorgimento – Socio-economic milieu and stages of Italian unification

CO8: Understanding the foundation of the German Empire: Role of Bismarck in the Unification of Germany

CO9: Describing the scenarios of Russia under the Czars: reform and foreign policies

CO10: Discussing the eastern crisis and the War of Greek Independence

C11: Explaining the problem of Turkey, the treaty of London and the treaty of Sanstefano
C12: Studying the formation of Triple Entente – the age of armed peace (1904-1914).

HIS 104: SOCIO RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN COLONIAL INDIA

CO1: Understanding the background, cause and emergence of different types of social and religious reform movements in India

CO2: Concept of Orientalist, Utilitarians and Renaissance and difference between social and religious movement

CO3: Discussing the idea of BhudebMukhapadhyay, Bankim Chandra Chattapadhyay, Ramkrishna and Vivekananda

CO4: Analyzing the different religious issues related to caste and class in colonial India and discuss about Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement, Whabi Movement and Deoband movement

CO5: Tracing the path of some of the significant social and religious reforms from its inception.

HIS 105: INDIA AND THE WORLD: THE MAKING OF A FOREIGN POLICY.

CO1: This course is to generate knowledge among the students about continuity and changes in India's foreign policy since independence

CO2: This course studies India's foreign policy within the context of history and tries to understand and analyze its behaviour

CO3: Explaining scope and subject matter of International Relation as an autonomous academic discipline

CO4: Examining the issues of Underdevelopment, Terrorism, Regionalism, and Integration that characterizes Post-World War II

CO5: Studying the developments in third-world countries in Post-World War II era like NAM relevance, ASEAN, SAFTA, OPEC, OAU and West Asia Palestine problem after Cold War

CO6: Through taking this course, students will gain an understanding of the history and India's policy with regard to our relations with important world powers as well as regional power

HIS 201: STATE AND ECONOMY IN COLONIAL INDIA.

CO1: Discussing the colonial state with the structure and policies of British colonialRule in India with special focus upon colonial police, judiciary, bureaucracy and army

CO2: Discussing the concepts of Orientalism, Utilitarian, Renaissance and paternalist attitude;explaining the socio-cultural policies and their impact

CO3: Analysing the colonial economy and its impact upon trade and land revenueSettlements

CO4: Examining the British rule and crucial changes in the economic spheres such as modern industries, and discussing the impact of railways in India.

HIS 202: ANTI-COLONIAL RESISTANCE DECOLONIZATION AND AFTER.

CO1: As a historical event, anti-colonial movements in India are the forms of struggle against the British imperial rule, which led to independence in 1947. Inthis course, students are able to know about various changes and related aspects of the anti-colonial struggle

CO2: The course discusses in detail the problems, predicaments, and possibilities envisaged in this struggle; they understand the difference between various associations and the Indian National Congress's struggle since 1947

CO3: This course studies the role of various classes in the freedom movement

CO4: Through comprehensive teaching, this course analyzes the importance of mass movement in the anti-colonial movement

CO5: This course studies how the struggle of changing from colonial to independent status ignited further movements in the princely states of India

CO6: Understand the decolonization in India

CO7: This course emphasized upon the issues and effects of partition, alongside refugee problems.

HIS 203: HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD: SELECT THEMES

CO1: Discussing the historical backgrounds of the First World War

CO2: Explaining the Peace Settlement: Fourteen Points of Woodrow Wilson and Paris Peace Conference

CO3: Describing Causes and consequences of The Great Depression

CO4: Understanding the politics and ideologies of Fascism & Nazism

CO5: Analyzing the emergence of America & Soviet Russia as world powers

CO6: Discussing the origin and nature of World War II

CO7: Assessing the impact of Peace Pact of 1919 on West Asia

CO8: Explaining the rise of Mustafa Kamal Pasha & the modernization of Turkey

CO9: Describing the rise of nationalism in Egypt: Anglo-Egyptian relations

C10: Analyzing the Mandate system in Middle East – Arab nationalism after World War I

C11: Assessing the supremacy of Japan in East Asia

C12: Discussing the Colonial rule, growth of Nationalism and Modernization in Southeast Asia.

HIS 204: CONTEMPORARY WORLD.

CO1: This course is to generate knowledge among the pupils about the Black American History, and its movements

CO2: The Black American History explains the abolition of slavery, the Harlem Resistance, the Lexicon and History of the prohibition, The Civil Right Movement, duration from Martin Luther, the King to Malcolm X

CO3: This course is to instruct about the Third World and its historical context, change and the students will get a vivid picture of its issues

CO4: This course includes India's engaging movement with the world and explains the East Policy with the South Asian super powers

CO5: In this course students will perceive about the major conflicts of USSR

CO6: The course provides a clear analysis of various crisis like Chechan Crisis in Europe, Yugoslavia Crisis, Georgian Crisis, and Ukraine Crisis

CO7: This provides lots of information on Kargil War 1999 of East and South East Asia, rise and fall of Taliban in Afghanistan and post 9/11 Global war on terror in Afghanistan

CO8: Students are given clear thoughts and analyses on Pak region, Sri Lankan Tamil Crisis, Senkaku islands Dispute, South China Sea dispute, etc.

CO9: This course enlightens them about the facts on West Asia, US invasion of Iraq 2003, ISIS in Syria and Iraq, Yemen Crisis, Israel-Gaza conflict, Africa, Congo Crisis, Nigerian Civil War, Somalian Crisis, Libyan Crisis Egyptian Crisis, Sudan Crisis.

HIS 205: CONTEMPORARY WORLD: SELECT THEMES.

CO1: This course is designed to introduce students with an understanding of contemporary world scenario

CO2: This course provides various phenomena and analysis of development, sustainability, as well as tensions in contemporary world

CO3: Explaining scope and subject matter of International Relation as an autonomous academic discipline

CO4: Examining the issues of Underdevelopment, Terrorism, Regionalism, and Integration that characterizes the Post second world war

CO5: Explaining certain basic concepts like Globalization in contemporary world order

CO6: It provides focus on multi-dimensional approach that integrates political, social economic sociological, technological and cultural perspectives and thus promotes an increasing awareness of the interconnectedness of the world

CO7: Through taking this course students enables to identify, define, and consider world issues academically

CO8:Discussing the approaches and methods to study the discipline through Political realism, Pluralism and Worlds system's Model

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:

PO1: Research & Methodology: Students develop the knowledge about sculpture, architecture, etc. and also gain a comprehensive knowledge of the British Colonial rule. Students, at the end of course, are expected to: Understand background of our religion, customs institutions, administration; they analyze relationships between the past and the present presented in History; they understand the current social, political, religious and economic conditions of the people; they develop practical skills helpful in the study and understanding of historical events. Students cultivate interest in the study of history and activities relating to history.

PO2: Development of character & self-dependence: The department conducts a variety of courses with inputs on social and economic history, environmental history, history of science, history of gender, regional history and general political, diplomatic and military history. This pedagogy equips students with knowledge and ability to teach these subjects in schools, colleges and universities, to handle responsibilities as administrators and to work in NGOs and the media. The courses also impart citizenship education, a general skill which enables individuals to understand social and economic systems, functioning of public institutions and political and social culture.

PO3: Social and cultural responsibilities: Students are expected to demonstrate awareness and respect for other cultures and societies. They should recognize the significance of cultural intercourse and harmony, and actively promote cultures of positive citizenship and community engagement. Students should develop creative and critical thinking, including the ability to analyse, synthesize and critically appraise new ideas, while developing the ability to think outside the box and recognizing the significance of flexibility and intellectual agility and pushing forth in innovative lines of thought.

PO4: Enhanced communication skills and multi-disciplinary approach: Demonstrate effective literacy and communication skills while engaging with diverse audiences, especially in the light of India's diverse communities; they should identify, recognize and critically appraise qualitative and quantitative information from various sources and be able to convey complex ideas to diverse audiences in an effective fashion. They should also display in-depth disciplinary knowledge in at least one discipline of the humanities or social sciences by applying discipline-specific problem-solving skills and expertise to address research or project-based problems.

PO5: Future collaboration and frontiers in education: Students should be able to demonstrate openness towards inter-disciplinary and innovative thinking; they need to perform tasks with utmost professional ethics in all fields of life, while displaying outstanding academic integrity. In addition, they should develop local and global networks of collaboration and also demonstrate leadership and compassion. Finally, they should represent information and digital literacy, and practice a commitment towards the expansion of the same.

PO6: Correct interpretation and reasoning:The study of history will give the students the ability to compare and contrast different processes, modes of thoughts and modes of expression from different

historical time periods and in different geographical areas. Students will offer multi-causal explanations of major historical developments based on a contextualized analysis of interrelated political, social, economic, cultural and intellectual processes.

PO7: Creativity and holistic approach: Students will be able to write an original research paper that locates and synthesizes relevant primary and secondary sources and has a clear, coherent and plausible argument, logical structure, proper references. Students will present orally their research or a summary of another's research in an organized, coherent and compelling fashion.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

PSO1: Students should acquire a clear understanding and thorough knowledge of History as a discipline, and equip themselves with the expertise to review historical sources. They should possess the ability to analyse and evaluate historical facts with objectivity, while reflecting upon the contemporary situation with historical perception.

PSO2: History as a subject of social science, has its own value in society and human life. It helps the students to develop their ethical and social value. They could gather knowledge about the heritage and tradition of their own country and the others. There is huge potentiality in future of a history student.

PSO3: They would require to work under supervision as research assistants for projects and prepare themselves to qualify for competitive examinations for teaching in primary or secondary schools and other jobs.

PSO4: Various options are opened to history students to choose their career. First of all, history is a subject from primary education level to higher study, so they can engage themselves in teaching profession in primary, secondary and post-secondary schools. History is also helpful for those who are preparing for WBCS and SSC. A history student may choose his or her career in journalism or any other editorial board. They may get job in museum, archives and libraries. Beside those, in the field of research and archaeology they may proceed.

PSO5: Understand background of our religion, customs institutions, administration and so on; Understand the present existing social, political, religious and economic conditions of the people; Analyze relationship between the past and the present is lively presented in the history; Develop practical skills helpful in the study and understanding of historical events. They: • (a) Draw historical maps, charts, diagrams etc. • (b) Prepare historical models, tools etc.

PSO6: Develop interests in the study of history and activities relating to history. They: • (a) Collect ancient arts, old coins and other historical materials; • (b) Participate in historical drama and historical occasions; • (c) Visit places of historical interests, archaeological sites, museums and archives; • (d) Read historical documents, maps, charts etc. • (e) Play active roles in activities of the historical organizations and associations; and • (f) Write articles on historical topics. The study of history helps to impart moral education. History installs the feeling of patriotism in the hearts of the pupils.

PSO7: Students will have the ability to apply historical methods to evaluate critically the past and how historians and others have interpreted it. Students will be able to acquire basic historical research skills, including the effective use of libraries, archives and data bases. Students will be able to organize and express their thoughts clearly and coherently both in writing and orally.

PSO8: Students will be able to demonstrate broad knowledge of historical events and periods and their significance. Students will be able to recognize how different individuals, groups, organizations, societies, cultures, countries and nations have affected history. History gave the students wisdom and foresight for the future.